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ISSUED: July 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

JUNE 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in June; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell to 7.6 percent.
- Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 15,400 in June to 5,057,700. They were about 63,000 under their level of June 1991.

In May 1992 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $484.67, as the average workweek increased by 0.5 hour and average hourly pay by 7 cents.
- Initial claims and weeks claimed fell to 1992 lows.
- Over $79 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 47 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.
- Nine of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in April; no change exceeded 0.5 percentage point.

Special Interest Topic: Jobs Down from 1990

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

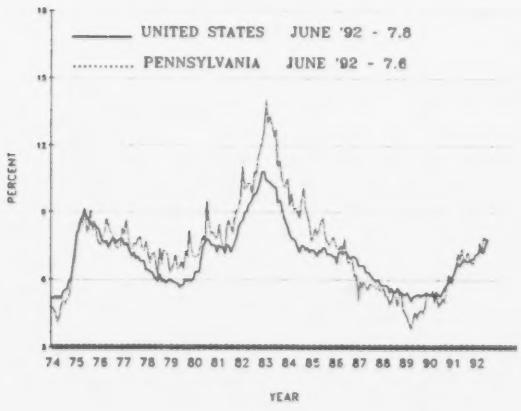
Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania edged down for the second month in a row after April's sharp increase. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell to 7.6 percent in June from 7.8 percent in May and 7.9 percent in April. The nation's seasonally adjusted rate increased for the second straight month to 7.8 percent in June from 7.5 percent in May and from 7.2 percent in April.

Among the 11 largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.6 percent unemployment rate in June tied with Ohio for second-best. Only North Carolina had a lower rate at 6.5 percent. In addition, Pennsylvania was the only one of the 11 to show a rate decrease this June, after being one of only four with decreases in May. Also in June, California overtook New Jersey as the state with the highest rate of the 11 states—9.5 percent. Ironically, North Carolina was tied with California with the largest over-the-month rise — 0.8 of a percentage point.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	JUN. 1992	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAY 1992	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,057**	5,966	6,024	91	33
Employment	**5,604**	5,497	5,618	107	-14
Unemployment	**453**	469	406	-16	47
Rate of Unemp.	**7.5%**	7.9%	6.7%	-0.4	0.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,968**	5,974	5,936	-6	32
Employment	**5,514**	5,510	5,532	4	-18
Unemployment	**454**	464	404	-10	50
Rate of Unemp.	**7.6%**	7.8%	6.8%	-0.2	0.8

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed June's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonal factors, down 10,000 from May to 454,000. However, this was 50,000 higher than in June 1991 and the highest June level since June 1985, when it reached a 1985 peak of 488,000.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was essentially unchanged from May, rising a modest 4,000 to 5,514,000. While up for the second month in a row, it was 18,000 under June 1991 and at the seventh-lowest level of the recession —well below the record level of 5,733,000 set in March 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	JUNE 1992 AP/	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	CHANGE FROM APR. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAY 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,057.7	5,042.3	5,023.7	5,109.9	18.6	-67.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,183.6	1,171.8	1,161.9	1,206.6	9.9	-34.8
Mining	24.5	24.3	24.0	25.6	0.3	-1.3
Construction	202.9	196.2	187.4	209.1	8.8	-12.9
Manufacturing	956.2	951.3	950.5	971.9	0.8	-20.6
Durable Goods	529.4	528.5	527.4	546.1	1.1	-17.6
Lumber and Wood		28.3	28.0	29.7	0.3	-1.4
Furniture and Fixtures		17.6	17.5	18.0	0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass		42.3	41.8	43.4	0.5	-1.1
Primary Metals		81.1	81.0	83.7	0.1	-2.6
Fabricated Metals		81.4	81.0	83.8	0.4	-2.4
Industrial Machinery		98.4	98.2	103.7	0.2	-5.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment		73.8	73.7	76.6	0.1	-2.8
Transportation Equipment		48.5	49.0	49.3	-0.5	-0.8
Instruments and Related		37.1	37.2	38.4	-0.1	-1.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		20.0	20.0	19.5	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	426.8	422.8	423.1	425.8	-0.3	-3.0
Food and Kindred		87.4	87.0	87.0	0.4	0.4
Textile Mill		25.9	26.2	26.1	-0.3	-0.2
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.6	65.1	65.9	-0.5	-1.3
Paper and Allied		38.5	38.3	39.0	0.2	-0.5
Printing and Publishing		82.7	82.8	83.7	-0.1	-1.0
Chemicals and Allied		62.8	63.0	62.7	-0.2	0.1
Petroleum and Coal		11.1	11.0	11.3	0.1	-0.2
Rubber and Plastics		41.6	41.3	41.1	0.3	0.5
Leather		7.3	7.4	8.0	-0.1	-0.7
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,872.4	3,869.8	3,860.9	3,899.0	8.9	-29.2
Transportation	155.3	156.9	156.2	158.9	0.7	-2.0
Public Utilities	106.4	105.0	104.7	105.1	0.3	-0.1
Communications		51.6	51.5	50.9	0.1	0.7
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.4	53.2	54.2	0.2	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	261.6	260.1	259.4	269.4	0.7	-9.3
Retail Trade	887.3	881.3	869.6	886.8	11.7	-5.5
General Merchandise Stores		107.2	106.3	110.9	0.9	-3.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	303.9	301.0	300.0	301.2	1.0	-0.2
Finance		141.9	142.0	139.6	-0.1	2.3
Insurance		116.6	117.0	118.7	-0.4	-2.1
Real Estate		42.5	41.0	42.9	1.5	-0.4
Services	1,461.5	1,460.1	1,460.7	1,459.8	-0.6	0.3
Business		195.3	194.7	201.2	0.6	-5.9
Health		506.3	503.3	489.1	3.0	17.2
Hospitals		269.4	268.1	260.9	1.3	8.5
Legal		40.6	40.6	42.2	0.0	-1.6
Educational		158.3	171.1	157.9	-12.8	0.4
Social		114.6	113.5	110.6	1.1	4.0
Other		445.0	437.5	458.8	7.5	-13.8
Government	696.4	705.4	710.3	717.8	-4.9	-12.4
Federal		136.0	135.8	139.6	0.2	-3.6
State		135.9	143.4	150.0	-7.5	-14.1
Local		433.5	431.1	428.2	2.4	5.3
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	0.7	0.9	4.3	-0.2	-3.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE for the fifth consecutive month in June to 5,057,700, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Most of the 15,400 gain from May involved goods-producing industries, particularly construction and nondurable goods manufacturing. Service-producing jobs rose a net 2,600 as a 9,000 seasonal drop in government-related jobs partly offset gains in trade and other industries. Total jobs were 63,000 under June 1991.

JOBS INCREASED in May for the fourth straight month to total 5,042,300. While Pennsylvania enjoyed a gain of 18,600 nonfarm jobs in May over April, this was only 60 percent of seasonal expectations. Jobs in May were down by 67,600 from the recession month of May 1991, and down by 162,100 from May 1990. (These figures include jobs involved in labor management disputes.)

While both the service-producing and goods-producing sectors posted job gains in May, neither came close to seasonal norms.

Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 8,900 to 3,869,800 in May, half of its normal seasonal rise. Educational services, the major group to pull the sector down, had an over-the-month loss of 12,800 jobs since April to 158,300 — double the expected month-to-month drop. Another group, retail sales, however, reversed its three-month slump by adding 11,700 jobs to reach 881,300 for May. This was a 33 percent improvement over seasonal expectations. While coming late, this rise suggests that Pennsylvania's retail activity is beginning to climb along with the nation's.

Among other service-producing industries, gainers outpaced decliners by better than two to one. In nearly every case, however, job performance lagged seasonal expectations. This reflects the nation's well-publicized, sluggish recovery.

Jobs in the goods-producing sector grew by 9,900 since April, 18 percent below the seasonally anticipated gain of 12,100. At 1,171,800, goods-producing jobs were 34,800 below May 1991 and at the lowest May level on record. Virtually all of the April-to-May job gain — as well as the month-to-month shortfall — was from the construction industry, where only 8,800 of 11,200 anticipated new jobs were added. This industry has yet to show much sign of recovery from the recession.

There was very little over-the-month change in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing industries since April. Durable goods were up 1,100 jobs to 528,500, while nondurable goods declined by 300 to 422,800, another all-time low. This is the fourth record low posted in nondurable goods industries in four months.

Of all 19 manufacturing industries, gainers outnumbered losers for the month by about two-to-one. No single industry, however, gained or lost more than 500 jobs from April. Compared to May 1991, the most significant job change was in the industrial machinery industry, where jobs fell 5,300 over the year to 98,400.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

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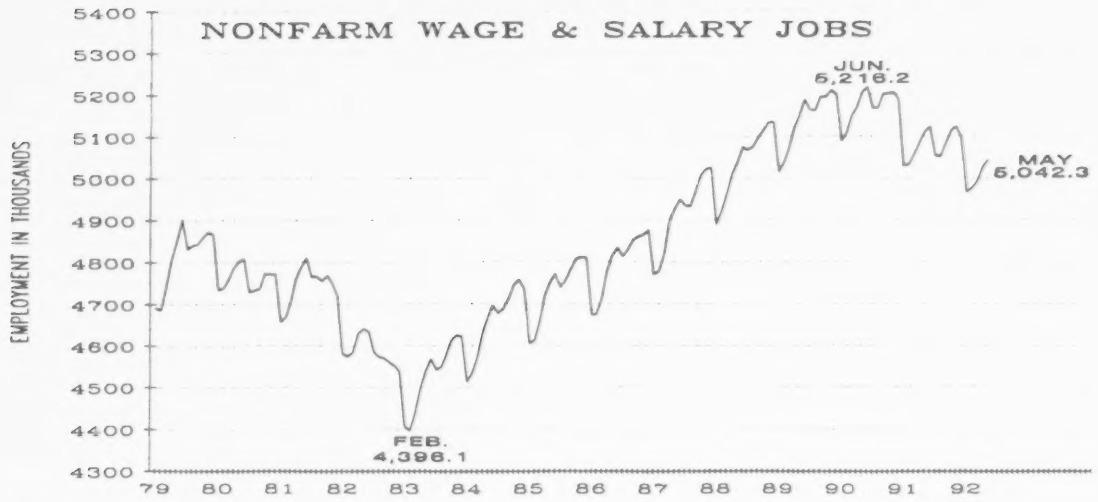
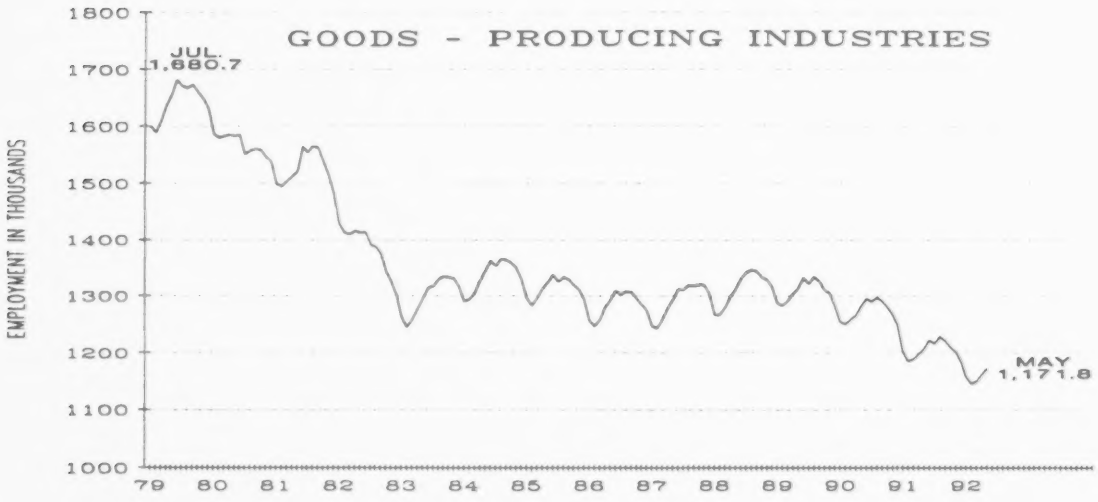
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania





MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991
Manufacturing	484.67	475.91	455.66	40.9	40.4	39.9	11.85	11.78	11.42
Durable Goods	527.52	518.75	493.64	42.0	41.5	41.0	12.56	12.50	12.04
Lumber and Wood	386.07	378.18	374.62	40.3	39.6	39.6	9.58	9.55	9.46
Furniture and Fixtures	385.88	387.47	381.81	39.7	39.7	39.2	9.72	9.76	9.74
Stone, Clay, and Glass	516.53	506.32	491.78	42.2	41.4	41.5	12.24	12.23	11.85
Primary Metals	621.07	604.14	564.93	43.1	42.1	41.6	14.41	14.35	13.58
Fabricated Metals	500.41	468.45	464.43	42.3	41.4	41.1	11.83	11.75	11.30
Industrial Machinery	544.85	538.06	520.42	42.5	42.4	41.7	12.82	12.69	12.48
Electric and Electronic Equipment	494.76	494.00	462.85	42.0	41.9	41.4	11.78	11.79	11.18
Transportation Equipment	639.15	618.93	581.99	42.3	41.4	40.5	15.11	14.95	14.37
Instruments and Related	497.31	478.39	455.80	41.1	40.1	39.6	12.10	11.93	11.51
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	463.32	481.20	451.33	39.0	40.1	39.8	11.88	12.00	11.34
Nondurable Goods	431.34	424.24	408.39	39.5	39.1	38.6	10.92	10.85	10.58
Food and Kindred	476.64	456.25	441.83	40.6	39.4	39.1	11.74	11.58	11.30
Textile Mill	331.89	331.69	327.81	39.0	39.3	39.4	8.51	8.44	8.32
Apparel and Other Textiles	244.64	240.01	233.52	34.7	33.9	33.6	7.05	7.08	6.95
Paper and Allied	521.73	537.07	504.22	42.8	43.7	42.3	12.19	12.29	11.92
Printing and Publishing	472.64	463.97	444.06	38.9	38.6	37.6	12.15	12.02	11.81
Chemicals and Allied	598.40	586.32	571.72	42.5	42.0	42.1	14.08	13.96	13.58
Petroleum and Coal	705.58	680.21	673.10	41.8	41.2	42.9	16.88	16.51	15.69
Rubber and Plastics	437.84	440.54	414.94	42.1	42.4	40.8	10.40	10.39	10.17
Leather	278.82	279.99	281.18	36.4	36.6	38.1	7.66	7.65	7.38
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	611.09	623.84	574.55	39.4	40.3	38.1	15.51	15.48	15.08
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	755.04	762.05	722.92	42.9	43.2	42.6	17.60	17.64	16.97

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

RECORD HIGH average weekly earnings were set by Pennsylvania's production workers in May. Average weekly earnings of $484.67 were $8.76 above April's and $29.01 above the level of May 1991. This record was the result of gains in both hours and pay; average weekly hours of 40.9 were at their 1992 high, and average hourly pay of $11.85 was at its highest ever.

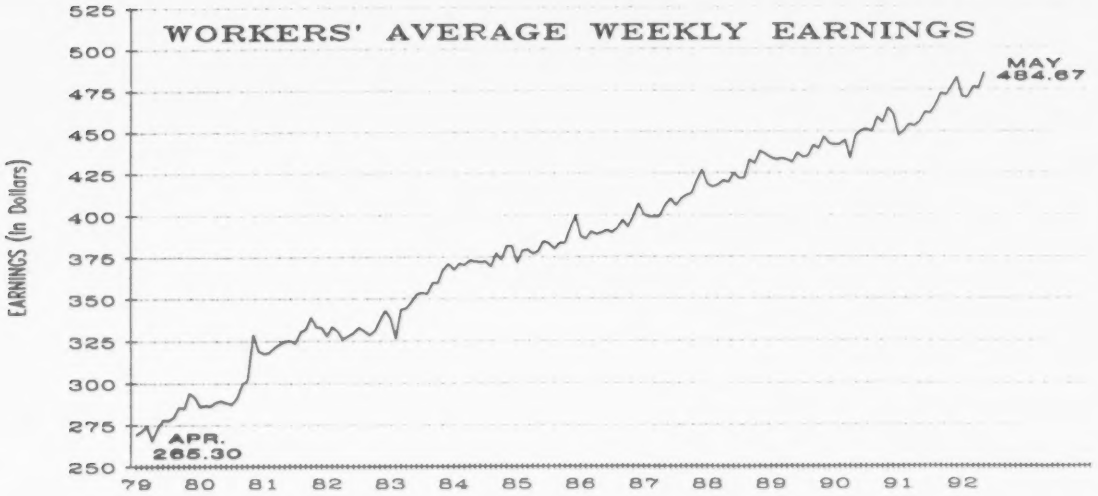
May marks the twelfth straight month when the workweek has exceeded 40 hours. Normally during a recession, the workweek drops below 40 hours with layoffs following. As business conditions improve, the workweek turns up before there is new hiring. Typically, employers hesitate to do much hiring until they are convinced the recovery can be sustained.

Durable goods industries, as a whole, tend to outshine nondurable goods industries in pay and hours worked. For May, durable goods set a record with average weekly earnings of $527.52 that exceeded nondurable goods earnings by $96.18. Durable goods pay, averaging $12.56 an hour in May, also set a record and exceeded average pay in nondurable goods by $1.64. Durable goods average hours worked were a comfortable 2.0 hours above the 40-hour standard and 2.5 hours over nondurable goods hours worked.

This difference in hours and pay is accounted for by three nondurable goods industries which regularly pull the averages down — textiles, apparel and leather products. Apparel and leather products have workweeks that tend to hover around the 35-hour level. Also, average hourly pay in all three of these industries has been consistently below $9. Ironically, petroleum and coal products, a nondurable goods industry, usually has the highest hourly pay of all the manufacturing industry groups. In May, for example, it was $16.88. However, workers earning these wages are outweighed by the much greater number of workers averaging under $10 per hour, pulling down the nondurable goods average.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania



MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	MAY 1992	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	CHANGE FROM APR. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAY. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**92,062**	107,220	102,710	-15,158	-10,648
Weeks Claimed	**781,817**	928,667	862,892	-146,850	-81,075
...Average Weekly Volume	**186,147**	211,061	187,585	-24.914	-1,438
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.9%**	4.4%	3.8%	-0.5	0.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**33,087**	40,547	40,949	-7,460	-7,862
Final Payments	**15,520**	17,404	14,943	-1,884	577
Weeks Paid	**722,670**	935,527	867,043	-212,857	-144,373
Net Benefit Amount	**$134,203,935**	$177,221,834	$156,063,187	-$43,017,899	-$21,859,252
Average Check	**$185.71**	$189.44	$179.99	-$3.73	$5.72

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FELL

to 1992 lows in May and were under their year-ago levels. Initial claims declined from April by 15,158 to 92,062, and were 10 percent less than in May 1991. Weeks claimed were down 16 percent from April 1992 and 9 percent from May 1991 to 781,817. The insured unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage point from April to 3.9 percent, lowest since November 1991.

First payments declined for the fourth consecutive month to 33,087; they were 18 percent less than in April and 19 percent below May 1991. Weeks paid dropped 23 percent from April and 17 percent from May 1991 to 722,670. Net benefits were $43 million below April's level and $22 million less than a year ago. The May average check of $185.71 was the lowest of 1992.

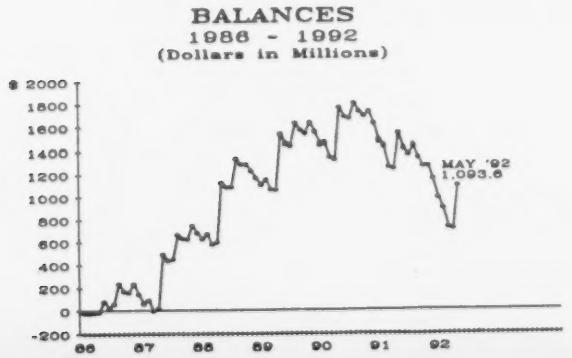
The Unemployment Trust Fund balance rose sharply in May to $1,094 million as income of $517 million exceeded disbursements of $134 million.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	May 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	14,912	168,636
Weeks Comp.	415,395	2,286,994
Benefit Amount	$79,154,102	$435,845,525
Average Check	$190.55	$190.58

In May, 14,912 persons received checks for the first time. Net payments in May totaled $79 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993, according to recent federal legislation extending the program to that date. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks; those who began filing June 14 or later are eligible for up to 26 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



	MAY 1992	
Income	$	517,002,810
Disbursements	$	134,204,938
Cash Reserves	$	1,093,564,731

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for May were reported in 47 of the state's 67 counties; 16 county rates were up while four were unchanged. However, since the county rates are not adjusted for seasonality, the lower rates did not necessarily suggest an improved economy but, instead, reflected the usual spring improvement.

While there were 10 counties whose rates dropped by more than a percentage point, no county had an increase of that magnitude. The counties with the greatest rate changes tended to have the smallest populations; rate changes in the larger counties were insignificant.

Again, for the fifth month in a row, Cumberland County had the state's lowest rate. And for the third month in a row, it was the only county whose rate was below 5 percent. Chester replaced Lancaster County for second place in May. Chester typically ranks second among the counties, while Dauphin typically ranks third.

From December 1991 to April 1992, three counties — Forest, Juniata and Huntingdon — have ranked at the bottom (from lowest to highest) of the 67 counties with rates consistently in the teens. For May, Juniata still ranked 67th with a rate of 13.2 percent. However, Huntingdon moved up to 64th, while Forest moved up to 62nd. While they had significantly improved rates of 12.6 and 12.0 percent respectively, the shift in the numbers of those unemployed was small. Based on the 1990 census, Forest and Juniata Counties are both classed as 100 percent rural, while Huntingdon has the lowest per capita income in the state.

MAY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 4.8 to 7.3
- 7.4 to 8.3
- 8.4 to 10.0
- 10.1 to 13.2

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	MAY 1992 P/ RANK	RATE	VOLUME	APRIL - RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.8	5,400	4.7	0.1
Chester	2	5.5	10,800	5.8	-0.3
Lancaster	3	5.6	12,900	5.4	0.2
Centre	4	5.8	4,100	5.9	-0.1
Dauphin	4	5.8	8,000	5.9	-0.1
Lebanon	6	6.2	4,100	6.2	0.0
Montgomery	6	6.2	23,700	6.1	0.1
Allegheny	8	6.5	43,800	6.4	0.1
Franklin	9	6.7	4,100	7.0	-0.3
Cameron	10	6.8	200	7.4	-0.6
Delaware	11	6.9	20,000	6.7	0.2
Adams	12	7.1	2,900	7.1	0.0
Perry	12	7.1	1,500	7.0	0.1
Bradford	14	7.2	2,300	7.6	-0.4
York	14	7.2	13,400	7.5	-0.3
Butler	16	7.3	5,900	7.6	-0.3
Elk	17	7.4	1,300	7.7	-0.3
Fulton	18	7.5	500	9.3	-1.8
Warren	18	7.5	1,800	7.9	-0.4
Tioga	20	7.7	1,500	8.6	-0.9
Berks	21	7.8	13,900	7.9	-0.1
Bucks	21	7.8	23,200	7.6	0.2
Westmoreland	21	7.8	14,000	8.0	-0.2
Lehigh	24	7.9	12,200	7.7	0.2
Snyder	24	7.9	1,500	7.2	0.7
Washington	24	7.9	7,600	8.1	-0.2
Erie	27	8.0	11,000	8.2	-0.2
Montour	28	8.1	700	7.6	0.5
Lawrence	29	8.2	4,000	8.7	-0.5
Mercer	29	8.2	4,400	8.3	-0.1
Northampton	31	8.4	10,200	8.0	0.4
Sullivan	31	8.4	300	10.1	-1.7
Union	31	8.4	1,500	7.9	0.5
Potter	34	8.5	800	9.2	-0.7
Lycoming	35	8.6	5,200	8.8	-0.2
McKean	36	8.7	1,900	9.1	-0.4
Philadelphia	37	9.2	66,700	8.7	0.5
Wayne	37	9.2	1,900	11.2	-2.0
Blair	39	9.3	5,800	10.1	-0.8
Lackawanna	39	9.3	10,200	9.3	0.0
Venango	41	9.4	2,400	9.4	0.0
Pike	42	9.5	1,300	10.0	-0.5
Somerset	42	9.5	3,200	11.1	-1.6
Crawford	44	9.6	3,900	10.3	-0.7
Columbia	45	9.9	3,200	9.1	0.8
Fayette	45	9.9	6,000	11.0	-1.1
Northumberland	45	9.9	4,900	10.1	-0.2
Susquehanna	45	9.9	2,000	10.6	-0.7
Clarion	49	10.0	1,800	10.5	-0.5
Jefferson	50	10.1	2,100	11.7	-1.6
Wyoming	50	10.1	1,400	11.3	-1.2
Clinton	52	10.3	1,600	11.0	-0.7
Schuylkill	52	10.3	7,700	10.5	-0.2
Luzerne	54	10.4	16,900	10.8	-0.4
Monroe	54	10.4	5,200	11.1	-0.7
Bedford	56	10.5	2,500	10.9	-0.4
Clearfield	57	10.7	3,800	11.3	-0.6
Armstrong	58	10.8	3,200	11.4	-0.6
Cambria	59	10.9	7,400	11.3	-0.4
Beaver	60	11.0	6,900	10.4	0.6
Carbon	61	11.7	3,100	12.1	-0.4
Forest	62	12.0	200	14.7	-2.7
Indiana	63	12.5	4,600	12.6	-0.1
Huntingdon	64	12.6	2,500	13.9	-1.3
Greene	65	12.7	1,700	12.4	0.3
Mifflin	66	13.1	2,900	13.7	-0.6
Juniata	67	13.2	1,300	14.3	-1.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	MAY 1992 P/ VOLUME	RATE	APR. 1992 VOLUME	RATE	MAY 1991 VOLUME	RATE
United States	9,504.0	7.5%	9,155.0	7.2%	8,529.0	6.8%
Pennsylvania	464.0	7.8	470.0	7.9	443.0	7.4
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	27.9	8.1	27.3	8.0	25.4	7.5
Altoona MSA	6.0	9.6	6.3	10.0	6.1	9.8
Beaver County PMSA	6.9	11.0	6.6	10.6	6.1	10.0
Erie MSA	11.0	7.9	11.2	8.1	10.0	7.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	18.7	5.5	19.3	5.7	19.6	5.8
Johnstown MSA	10.9	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.0	10.0
Lancaster MSA	13.0	5.6	13.0	5.6	13.1	5.7
Philadelphia PMSA	190.5	7.8	180.9	7.4	171.2	7.0
Pittsburgh PMSA	71.6	7.0	71.6	7.0	65.0	6.4
Reading MSA	12.6	7.1	13.0	7.4	12.5	7.1
Scranton Wilkes-Barre MSA	37.5	10.1	38.1	10.3	34.7	9.4
Sharon MSA	4.2	8.0	4.1	7.9	3.8	7.2
State College MSA	4.2	6.0	4.4	6.4	4.5	6.6
Williamsport MSA	5.1	8.3	5.1	8.4	5.3	8.8
York MSA	16.1	7.1	16.4	7.3	15.2	6.7

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment dropped slightly in May to 7.8 percent from 7.9 percent in April. While Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted May rate remained above the national level, the difference was substantially narrowed as the U.S. rate rose from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent over the month.

Among the 15 major labor market areas, there were nine decliners for the month and four advancers. Only the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) showed a reduction of as much as half a percentage point.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster MSAs, with rates of only 5.5 and 5.6 percent respectively, continued to have the state's lowest rates. These two labor market areas have ranked first and second in every month of the last couple of years. The Lancaster area has a well-diversified economy and the Harrisburg capital area is relatively less affected by economic fluctuations of the private sector compared with other areas.

With double-digit rates of 11.0 and 10.6 percent respectively, the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and Johnstown MSA continued every month since June 1991 to rank at the bottom of the 15 labor market areas. Both of these areas, heavily dependent on steel, never really recovered from the recession of 1982-1983. In addition, Beaver County's problems have been compounded by weakness in the pottery industry, while Johnstown's problems have been compounded by declines in coal mining.

Nine of the 15 major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this May than in May 1991. Except for Beaver County's rise from 10.0 percent, all of the rate changes from a year ago were by less than a percentage point.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.5 percent in SDA 21 to 11.0 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	MAY 1992 P/ EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
01	Erie	137.9	127.0	11.0	8.0%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	110.3	100.2	10.2	9.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	179.0	166.6	12.4	7.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	500.5	469.1	31.4	6.3
05	Beaver	62.7	55.8	6.9	11.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	146.7	133.0	13.7	9.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	241.9	221.8	20.0	8.3
08	Greene, Washington	110.3	100.9	9.3	8.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	107.3	97.3	10.0	9.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	213.9	192.0	21.9	10.2
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.8	217.8	20.0	8.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.9	80.5	7.4	8.4
14	Lackawanna	110.2	100.0	10.2	9.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	111.0	99.5	11.5	10.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.1	212.5	24.6	10.4
17	Philadelphia	726.5	659.8	66.7	9.2
18	Bucks	298.2	275.0	23.2	7.8
19	Montgomery	382.8	359.1	23.7	6.2
20	Delaware	288.3	268.3	20.0	6.9
21	Chester	196.6	185.8	10.8	5.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	273.6	251.2	22.3	8.2
23	Berks	178.0	164.1	13.9	7.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	348.1	327.7	20.4	5.9
25	Lancaster	231.7	218.8	12.9	5.6
26	York	185.5	172.1	13.4	7.2
27	Adams, Franklin	101.8	94.8	7.0	6.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.1	93.7	8.4	8.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	52.4	5.6	9.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5966.0**	**5497.0**	**469.0**	**7.9**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS DOWN 161,000 FROM 1990

Although new employers continue to be attracted to Pennsylvania — SONY, DynCorp, and Little Tykes are recent examples — the persistent recession has affected the state's overall level of employment. Since mid-1990, Pennsylvania's nonagricultural wage and salary jobs fell by 161,200 between May 1990 and May 1992, a decline of three percent. Most (97,200) of the drop occurred between May 1990 and May 1991, with the rest (64,000) since May 1991. (These comparisons exclude jobs involved in labor disputes.)

Goods-producing industries accounted for 109,700, or two-thirds, of the job decline from May 1990, and service-producing industries for the remaining 51,500.

Manufacturing bore the biggest loss — almost 70,000 — from 1990. The chemicals industry was the only factory line to show an increase from May 1990, by a modest 300. Although factory jobs rose 1,600 from their all-time record low of March 1992 to 951,300 in May 1992, they remained 20,600 under their level of May 1991 and 69,800 below that of May 1990. Manufacturing's share of jobs declined further to 19 percent, from 20 percent in May 1990, after having dropped from 26 percent in May 1982 and 33 percent in May 1972. Historical trends suggest that only part of the manufacturing industry jobs lost from 1990 will be recovered, and that further losses may occur.

Recent seasonal hirings brought construction jobs to 196,200 in May 1992, but this total was still 12,900 under that of May 1991 and 36,500 under May 1990. Mining jobs, at 24,300 this May, were 3,400 fewer than in May 1990.

The decrease of 51,500 in service-producing industry jobs from May 1990 to 3,869,800 in May 1992 was the net result of decreases totaling 114,000 in some industries, especially trade, some service lines (e.g., business and legal services, lodging, amusements), and state and federal government, transportation, and finance, and increases totaling almost 63,000 mainly in health and social services and local government, as the table below shows.

Major job losses, May 1990 to May 1992 (Number and Percent Change)

Durable Goods Mfg.	-51,200	-8.8%	Federal Government	-14,900	-9.9%
Construction	-36,500	-15.7	Business Services	-12,600	-6.1
Other Services1/	-21,000	-4.5	Transportation	-6,200	-3.8
Retail Trade	-20,700	-2.3	Mining	-3,400	-12.3
Nondur. Goods Mfg.	-18,600	-4.2	Elec.,Gas & Sanit.	-1,600	-2.9
State Government	-18,100	-11.8	Finance	-1,100	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	-16,800	-6.1	Legal Services	-1,100	-2.6

Major job gains, May 1990 to May 1992

Health Services	36,000	7.7%	Communications	1,700	3.4%
Local Government	12,400	2.9	Educational Services	1,600	1.0
Social Services	10,200	9.8	Ins. & Real Estate	700	0.4

1/ Except business, health, social, educational and legal services.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.